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The second part of the Report, giving the opinions of employers and employes in full, is perhaps as interesting for what it does not contain as for what it does. There is very little discussion as to the desirability of business employment for women; their presence in the industrial world is accepted as an accomplished fact. Together with the stock reasons for the lower pay of women, several causes less frequently assigned are given. Thus, several of the employes think that in many cases it is due to the fact that a woman is more timid about asking for an increase, and will accept a reduction with less protest than a man would. Another suggests that "men, as a rule, want women to work for them, not with them, hence, at present, few women do anything except the 'dead work.'" One very pertinent consideration comes from an employer: "Heredity has much to do with the wage question. Men for many generations have been trade workers. They are thereby fitted for trade employment by heredity. Women are newer comers than men." It is recognized by both classes that in some employments women are physically unfitted for earning the same wages as men, but for the inequalities in payment in other occupations various remedies are suggested,—union among the workers, greater confidence among women in their own value as workers, the possession of the ballot, but above all special training for the work they intend to adapt.

On the whole, the outlook for the future of trained female workers as indicated by this Report is decidedly encouraging. At present their wages, as a class, are inferior to those of men, but both employers and employes seem willing and able to discuss this difference dispassionately and justly. Most of the causes assigned for their lower wages seem temporary in character, and will doubtless disappear as women more generally receive the advantages of a college or other special training, and become more accustomed to the demands of a business life.

M. K. CONYNGTON.

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#### YEAR BOOKS AND ANNUALS.

*The World Almanac and Encyclopædia.* 1896. New York. Pp. 584.

*Whitaker's Almanac for 1896.* London. Pp. 440.

*The Financial Reform Almanac for 1896.* London. Pp. 312.

In each of these volumes the essential features are substantially those of the previous year, the changes, though numerous, having

been in the main confined to minor details on the enlargement of existing departments. In *Whitaker's*, which is a manual, or directory, rather than a work of statistics, the alterations are mainly connected with the governmental changes brought about by the recent elections. Some additions have been made in the pages devoted to the Church of England.

The leading article of the *Financial Reform Almanac*, upon the question of Free Trade, is also related to the advent of a new government. The leading statistical departments, as usual, are those devoted to finance, trade, politics, and population. Some enlargement has been made in the section devoted to Education, relating chiefly to the question of increased grants for denominational schools. A new department has been established for colonial affairs, and is devoted this year to statistics for the Australasian colonies.

The subjects treated in the *World Almanac* are so numerous and heterogeneous that it is difficult to pass an intelligible brief comment upon the volume as a whole. The scope of this almanac is far wider than that of the others. Considerable space is given to railway and trade statistics. The present volume contains a copy of the United States Constitution with its amendments, but in general the work has been carried out upon the lines of the previous year, with but few changes, even in matters of detail, and little more has been done than to bring it up to date.

*Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz.* Fifth Year, 1895. Berne, 1896.

The new tables in this issue include a table of areas with the elevation of the communes; the distribution of the population by cantons or country of origin; suicides, and the influence of *l'influenza* as the immediate or indirect cause of death. The statistics of suicides may be summarized as follows:—

	Yearly Average per 100,000 of Inhabitants.
1876-80, . . . . .	22.8
1881-85, . . . . .	23.5
1886-90, . . . . .	22.1
1891, . . . . .	22.1
1892, . . . . .	20.6
1893, . . . . .	23.9

There is a marked difference between the cantons,—Neuchatel running as high as 40, while Lucerne has never had more than 13 per

100,000. Suicides have occurred, according to the civil conditions, as follows, per 100,000 of population of same conditions : —

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Celibates.....	47.8	9.6	29.4
Married.....	51.6	9.0	30.2
Widowers and widows. ....	128.2	15.5	49.6
Divorced.....	312.0	27.6	125.8

Tables showing motives, age, sex, and time of year are also given. The following table shows the distribution of suicides occurring on the days of the week in percentages : —

	15 Principal Cities, 1891-94.	48 Arrondisse- ments, 1893-94.	Total.	Guerrey's Observations in France.
Monday.....	14.7	22.2	15.9	15.2
Tuesday.....	16.9	18.4	17.2	15.7
Wednesday.....	13.8	13.0	13.7	14.9
Thursday.....	15.4	10.7	14.5	15.7
Friday.....	13.8	12.2	13.5	13.7
Saturday.....	13.3	11.4	12.9	11.2
Sunday.....	12.1	13.0	12.3	13.6
	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

*Statistique de L'industrie Minérale et des Appareils à Vapeur en France et en Algérie, 1894.* Paris, 1895. Pp. xxiv, 246 ; 21 diagrams.

During 1894 the value of the products from French mines was 340,646,000 francs. Coal represented nine-tenths of this value. The consumption of coal amounted to 38,000,000 tons, the highest amount yet reached. The average annual pay of miners was 1181 francs. The total number of workmen employed in the mining industry was 146,900. This includes 9200 children under 16 years of age, half of whom worked under ground. The law of November 2, 1892, regulating the labor of children and women, has reduced the number of women to 564, and that of young people between 16 and 18 years of age to 421. There were 289 fatal accidents. The volume also includes statistics upon the employment of steam power in industrial establishments, railroads, and the merchant marine. The steam power in use was equal to 5,900,000 horse power.

*Statistisches Jahrbuch des K. K. Ackerbaun-Ministeriums für 1894.* Vienna, 1895. Part I; pp. 227; diagrams, 5; maps, 8. Part II; pp. 159.

Part I deals with the statistics of the crops of 1894. The maps illustrate the production of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar beet, and wine in the different provinces of the empire. Part II deals with the production of minerals.

*Statistique Agricole Annuelle.* Ministère de L'Agriculture, 1894. Paris, 1895. Pp. 269.

The statistics relate to the crops of France in the year 1894, to animals, importations and exportations of agricultural produce, the provisioning of Paris, the agricultural statistics of Algeria, and the agricultural statistics of foreign countries. These latter are of general interest in making comparisons between the principal countries of the world, as all statistics are reduced to common terms, as hectolitres.

*Beitrag zur Statistik der Herzogthums Braunschweig.* No. 12, 1895. Pp. 106.

This number deals largely with the results of the census of 1890. A dozen pages are given to the influence of recent social legislation upon poor relief in the Grand-Duchy of Brunswick. There are four maps showing the density and increase of population, most beautifully graded in shades of one color; for example, in showing density twelve shades of red are used.

*Statistical Abstract of the United Kingdom from 1880 to 1894.* Forty-second number. London, 1895. Pp. 251.

This contains the tables of preceding issues, and, in addition, includes rates of inland revenue duties. There are also additional tables in regard to fish, and amount of gold minted in Australia.

*New South Wales. Statistical Register for 1893 and Previous Years.* By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. Sydney, 1894. Pp. 746.

*The Wealth and Progress of the New South Wales, 1894.* By T. A. Coghlan, Government Statistician. 2 Vols. Vol. I. Sydney, 1895. Pp. 465.

These two are companion works, the former containing statistical tables, and the latter descriptive texts with regard to the social, political, and economic condition of this colony.

*New Zealand Official Year-Book, 1895.* Wellington, New Zealand, 1895. Pp. 554.

This is of special interest to American students, because of the sections dealing with social economic experiments in the way of insurance, land settlements, and public employment offices which are now being undertaken.

*South Australia Statistical Register, 1894.* Adelaide, 1895. This is exclusively tabular in form.

*Western Australian Blue Book for the Year 1894.* Perth, 1895. Pp. 380.

Contains tables of duties as well as statistics.

*Statistics of the Seven Colonies of Australasia from 1861 to 1894.* Compiled in the Office of the Government Statistician of New South Wales. Sydney, 1895. Pp. 15.

*South Australia ; Australasian Statistics for the Year 1893.* Compiled by the Government Statist of Victoria. Adelaide, 1895. Pp. 24.

These little pamphlets cover the same ground, each furnishing a useful compendium of Australasian statistics during the past 20 years.

*Review of the Trade of India, 1894 and 1895.* By J. E. O'Connor, Director-General of Statistics. Simla, 1895. Pp. 92.

This volume is of interest as showing the growth of Indian export trade, particularly in cotton textiles. The course of the Indian raw cotton trade is also suggestive. The export of gold in 1894-95 was very large, forming a complete reversal of the ordinary course of trade in this metal. Full statistics of the shipment of gold and silver are to be found here.

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#### STATE CENSUSES.

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*Census Bulletins of Rhode Island.* No. 1, August 12, 1895 ; No. 2, August 21 ; No. 3, September 25 ; No. 4, October 31 ; No. 5, November 9.

The total population of the state is 384,758, an increase of 80,474, or 26.45 per cent, since 1885. The increase between 1875 and 1885 was 46.45, or 17.83 per cent. 19 towns and 4 cities have increased